

Urban District Council of Crompton.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Urban Sanitary District of
Crompton, Lancashire, for the Year
ending 31st December, 1910. —

AREA OF DISTRICT 2,865 ACRES.

ESTIMATED POPULATION 15,000.

BIRTH RATE ... 21·5.

DEATH RATE ... 12·8. CORRECTED DEATH RATE ... 15.

PHTHISIS ·6. ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE ... 1·1.

DEATH RATE OF CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR 149.

WILLIAM BROOKE, M.A., M.D.,

M.O.H., Crompton.

Town Hall, Shaw,

February, 1911.



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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

Urban Sanitary District of Crompton, Lancashire

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1910.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE CROMPTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present for your consideration and approval my annual report for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

In a recent order of the Local Government Board dated December 18th, 1910, relating to Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances, somewhat more definite indications were given as to the kind of information Medical Officers of Health should supply in their annual reports. I have endeavoured to frame this report in accordance with the directions issued, and in the sequence suggested in the Board's Order.

The district of Crompton, extending over an area of 2,865 acres, is situated midway between the towns of Oldham and Rochdale. The general conformation of the ground is hilly. The hills are an offshoot of the Pennine Range, and vary in height from 600 to 1,200 feet above the sea level. The geological formation is what is known as the carboniferous. The village of Shaw, where most of the population is concentrated, lies in a valley through which the river Beal flows in a northerly direction. The drainage of the district ultimately reaches the river Mersey. The inhabitants of Crompton are mostly cotton mill operatives—no other industry of any consequence existing in the immediate neighbourhood—except a fair sized colliery. The workers in the cotton mills are subject to Bronchitis and Rheumatism. These complaints are, I believe, more due to the variations of temperature than to the intrinsic nature of their employment. House accommodation is now fairly good and adequate, as a good many new houses have been erected during the last couple of years. There are yet many old houses, especially in the outlying portion of the district, which are not satisfactory. There is no uniformity as to the area of open spaces about houses ; but there are no overcrowded courts, and the open

country is within a few minutes' walk of the densest centre of population. The supervision of new houses rests with the Sanitary Authority, whose Inspector reports directly to them. New bye-laws, giving extended powers to the Sanitary Authority, have been adopted, and only await the final approval of the Local Government Board.

I am aware that these introductory remarks contain no new information for most of you, but they are necessary for the information of others who have no knowledge of our district.

INFLUENCES THREATENING THE HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT.

Some portions of the district are still undrained. Until the drainage of the whole district is completed, the inhabitants of undrained areas are subjected to the risks attending such a state of unsatisfactory sanitation. Several old insanitary houses still remain in existence, whose condition is not conducive to the health of the occupiers.

A great deal has been done during the last few years to improve the condition of old insanitary property, and the District Council seems determined that such property shall either be improved or abolished.

The District Council are now about to start the practical work of completing the drainage of Crompton, and in the next few months it is expected that the major part of this work will be completed.

The influences threatening the health of the infant population are manifold. The whole subject concerning infant life and its mortality is of the greatest importance and interest, but it is too difficult to discuss in a report of this description.

Some of the unfavourable influences are well determined, and are capable of being ameliorated.

The District Council have adopted the "Births Notification Act," and have appointed an officer to assist in carrying out its spirit, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to form any definite opinion as to its value.

WORK DONE BY THE ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTOR IN CONNECTION WITH THE "NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT."

VISITS MADE BY INSPECTOR.

1st Visits	...	...	...	332
2nd ,,	...	...	...	312
3rd ,,	...	...	...	262
				<hr/>
	Total	...		906

Notes as to the physical condition of the children, and the method of feeding :—

Healthy	...	...	...	...	285
Small	...	...	...	...	15
Delicate	...	...	...	...	5
Premature	...	...	...	...	13
Stillborn	...	...	...	...	20

The Inspector further reports :—

“ I still find too great a tendency to feed very young children on solid food unsuitable for babies. There is still too much feeding with the long tube bottle, and this is most noticeable in my second visit, when the baby is bigger and the mother desires to let it do its own. I use all the influence possible to secure the adoption of the boat-shaped bottle, and am generally successful. I am glad to say that even in dirty houses the mother sees to the washing of the baby. My visits have, I trust, helped to secure this result. The distribution of Dr. Sergeant's cards giving instructions how to feed babies is greatly appreciated by the mothers. In many instances when a card has been lost or destroyed the mother has been very anxious to secure another, and applications have even been made to me for them from residents in our adjoining district. It is quite certain they have a very great educative effect. Frequently the mothers have preserved the card, and brought it into use again when a second child has been born. My visits are very well appreciated by mothers, and my suggestions receive the most kindly consideration. I have in several cases found extreme poverty, to such a degree, indeed, that the mother's recovery has been retarded for want of necessary nourishment. These cases are very few in number, but it seems a pity when they do arise that necessary help is not forthcoming, as the mother's health at such a time materially influences that of the new-born child.”

There is another danger to the health of the district, namely, the introduction of infection from without. The situation of Crompton, midway between Oldham and Rochdale, and the constant intercourse taking place between the inhabitants of those neighbourhoods, will account for some of the outbreaks.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES PREVALENT IN CROMPTON DURING THE YEAR, AND THE MEASURES TAKEN FOR THEIR PREVENTION.

The cases of infectious diseases reported throughout the year 1910 were :—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	17
Diphtheria...	...	...	...	17
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	12
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	5

Total ... 51

None of the reported cases became epidemic, the outbreaks being mostly sporadic.

MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The methods do not vary much, but for new members of the Council and others their recapitulation is necessary. Special inspections in connection with outbreaks of infectious diseases are made with the object of determining their cause, if possible, and the best means for their limitation. The infected houses are visited, their condition as to drainage, ventilation, and cleanliness ascertained, and an opinion formed as to whether home isolation is practicable. Information is acquired as to exposure to contagion, water and milk supply, school attended, in case of a child, and such other points as may have any bearing on the subject of investigation. In cases where patients cannot be isolated at their own homes, or which from any cause cannot be treated satisfactorily by the local medical practitioners, hospital accommodation is provided by the District Council. As soon as the medical attendant certifies that there is no longer any danger of the patient being a source of contagion, the houses are fumigated with formalin and sulphur, and the walls sprayed with a disinfecting solution. Bedding and clothing are disinfected in the steam disinfector in the Town Hall yard. Disinfectants are supplied free of cost by the Council, and are used as directed by the practitioner in charge of the case. Anti-diphtheritic serum is also supplied free of cost. The Council have also recently made an arrangement with the authorities of Victoria University for the making of bacteriological investigation to determine the true nature of doubtful cases. This also is done free of cost to the public.

I give you particulars of the practical work done throughout the year in connection with outbreaks of infectious diseases :—

Visits made to infected houses	...	...	126
Houses fumigated by Sanitary Staff	...	40	
Notices to schools <i>re</i> infectious cases	...	24	

REMOVED TO WESTHULME HOSPITAL.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	7
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	9
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1

Total ... 17

The following is a short account of the principal outbreaks of Zymotic diseases which occurred throughout the year :—

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of reported cases	17
Number sent to isolation hospital... ..	7
Number of deaths	0

Scarlet Fever prevailed throughout the greater part of the year. I give in tabular form the distribution of the disease with regard to time :—

February	2	June	2
March	1	August	2
April	1	October	2
May	4	November	2
December	1		

The outbreaks were sporadic, and not confined to any particular locality. The usual precautions as to isolation and disinfection were adopted, and children from the infected houses excluded from the schools, and every precaution taken to prevent those institutions becoming a source of infection.

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of cases reported	17
Number sent to isolation hospital... ..	9
Number of deaths within district	4
Number of deaths in hospital	2

I give you the times, ages of patients, and localities of the outbreaks :—

DIPHTHERIA CASES.

No.	Date.	Age.	Residence.
1	Feby. 24	7 years	368, Rochdale Road
2	„ 25	4 „	9, Alley
3	March 8	3 „	Stoneleigh Lodge
4	April 7	4 „	Puckersley Inn
5	May 7	4½ „	53, Oak Street
6	„ 8	2 „	1, Foxhill
7	„ 10	8 „	„ „
8	„ 12	2½ „	53, Oak Street
9	June 2	8 „	7, Moorland Street
10	„ 4	7 „	85, Rochdale Road
11	Aug. 18	8 „	2, Travis Street
12	„ 18	„ „	„ „
13	Oct. 19	5 „	4, Collinge Street
14	„ 29	8½ „	5, Clough
15	Nov. 16	4 „	19, St. James' Street
16	„ 28	4 „	5, Wood End
17	Dec. 27	4½ „	96, Alfred Street

The premises at Clough and Alley are old property, and at the present time are being dealt with under the "Housing and Town Planning Act." The drainage at Foxhill was found to be defective and has since been made good after notice had been served on the owner. At the other premises no defects were found.

The usual precautions as to isolation and disinfection were adopted. Anti-diphtheritic serum was supplied to the medical attendants. Nine cases were sent to the Westhulme Isolation Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Number of reported cases	...	...	...	...	5
Number sent to Isolation Hospital...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of deaths within district	...	...	...	...	1

I give you the times, ages, and localities :—

No.	Date.	Age.	Locality.
1	February 23	35 years	1, Robert Street
2	September 14	12 "	29, Refuge Street
3	" 24	20 "	81, Milnrow Road
4	November 23	8 "	383, Rochdale Road
5	" 30	65 "	85, Salts Street

On inspection no defects were found at any of the houses. Special pails with airtight covers are provided by the Council for the reception of the disinfected excreta. These are emptied frequently during the progress of the disease.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Both these diseases were prevalent at the end of the year 1910. Neither of these diseases is notifiable, and there are no satisfactory methods for their prevention or limitation.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL INQUIRIES MADE BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1910.

I was not called upon to make any investigations outside those arising in the course of my ordinary work and those arising from my periodic inspections of the district. In those, as in former years, I was assisted by the Sanitary Inspector. We discovered a good many sanitary irregularities. The outcome of our combined work will give the best idea of their nature.

PARTICULARS OF WORK DONE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES.

New drains provided to houses...	...	...	...	...	28
Drains cleaned and repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Trapped slop water and surface water gullies provided	...	...	...	...	47
New lead slop pipes provided	...	...	...	...	4
Lead slop pipes repaired...	...	...	...	...	8
Rain pipes provided and repaired	...	...	...	...	4
New pail closets provided	...	...	...	...	5
New water closet provided	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools converted to pail closets	...	...	...	...	2
Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	7
Water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Closets cleaned	...	...	...	...	5
New sanitary pails provided	...	...	...	...	51
Ashpits abolished...	...	...	...	...	302
Ashbins provided...	...	...	...	...	652
Houses cleansed	...	...	...	...	5
House overcrowded rectified	...	...	...	...	1
Damp houses	..	...	...	...	3
Eaves trough repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Flooding of house rectified	...	...	...	...	1
Yard surfaces improved	...	...	...	...	3
Nuisances from manure heaps	...	...	...	..	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3

In order to effect the improvements enumerated it was found necessary to issue :

Preliminary notices	...	...	...	64 164
Statutory (ordinary)	...	...	...	176
,, (under Housing and Town Planning Act)	...	...	...	6
Other letters	...	...	...	58

MILK AND FOOD SUPPLY OF CROMPTON.

I am not aware of any unfavourable conditions affecting the wholesomeness of the milk supply. The farms about Crompton are small and there is very little milk storage, the milk being sold as fast as it is produced.

The principal danger affecting food other than milk is the introduction of unwholesome food by hawkers and persons having stalls on Shaw Market Ground. The Sanitary Inspector (who is a qualified meat inspector certified by the Royal Sanitary Institute) gives a great deal of attention to the inspection of the meat exposed for sale.

WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT.

The Oldham Corporation supplies the greater part of the district with water. The water is of good quality, and the service constant. On the hill sides and a few other isolated places there are wells which, as a rule, furnish an ample supply of pure water. In one or two instances the water is obtained from deep wells by pumping.

RIVER POLLUTION.

The streams in the district are not polluted to any serious extent.

STATEMENT AS TO HOUSES IN THE DISTRICT AND THEIR SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The following table will give you full and valuable information on this subject :

	1908.	1909.	1910.
Number of houses	3197	3387	3480
Number of factories, workshops, &c.	138	167	172
Number of houses without back doors	237	235	231
Number of houses back to back	159	159	159
Number of pail closets	2596	2605	2625
Number of water closets	327	418	477
Number of waste water closets	92	169	228
Number of cesspools	48	41	36
Number of covered ashpits	166	146	134
Number of open ashpits	540	482	133
Number of ashbins	1106	1458	2307

Some of the back passages are not in a satisfactory condition. The Council are about to require the paving of many of them.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE OF THE DISTRICT.

During 1910 the Council received the sanction of the Local Government Board to the borrowing powers for the completion of the main sewerage in the outlying parts of the district. The High Crompton and Fir Lane sections of the work are to be taken in hand during 1911, and tenders for the work are now being obtained. When this work is done the district will be well provided with main sewers, except on the remote and very hilly easterly side, where there are but a few scattered small groups of houses to be dealt with, the sewerage of which is being gradually done as the development of the district requires.

The extension of the Council's principal sewage works at Newhey, on which £14,000 is to be spent, is now in progress, and the contractors are making considerable headway with the work. The extension comprises sedimentation tanks, large pyramidal precipitation tanks, about $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of first contact beds and nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of second contact beds, together with the necessary screening machinery. The extensions should be completed during 1911, and with the existing works will, it is confidently expected, give ample capacity for the treatment of the sewage in a most efficient manner for a considerable number of years.

NIGHTSOIL AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The collection and removal of nightsoil and refuse is now efficiently done by the servants of the Council under the superintendence of the Sanitary Inspector. The nightsoil is used as manure, and the refuse is tipped on waste ground. The streets and street grids were kept clean by the servants of the Council.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

The Sanitary Inspector has been appointed by the Council to be the Officer under the above Act. He has reported to the Committee with regard to 48 houses which have been inspected. Six statutory notices have been served. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the notices to have been complied with as the work of inspection was not commenced until the latter end of the year 1910.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two registered common lodging-houses in the district, which provide accommodation for 71 men. These have been frequently visited, and have been found in a clean condition. No breaches of the bye-laws in connection with them have been notified during the year.

VAN DWELLERS.

The vans occupied by travelling showmen and hawkers were inspected during the Wakes and at other times when necessary. Sanitary conveniences for their use and pails for refuse are provided by the Council on the Market Ground.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

There are 53 dairies and cowsheds in the district. These have been inspected periodically. Improvements have been effected during the year, but further ones remain to be done. One notice to limewash was required.

The following improvements have been effected :—

Air space, ventilation, drainage, and lighting of				
cowshed improved	...	...	...	1
Ventilation and lighting of cowshed	...	...	...	1
Lighting of dairy improved	...	...	...	1

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 8 registered private slaughter houses in the district. The premises are well conducted and are kept clean. The Inspector has paid 151 visits to the slaughter houses during the year, and, being aware of the time of slaughtering, has timed his visits in accordance. He has regularly visited the shops where meat and other foods are offered for sale, also the weekly market. No seizure of meat has been made during the year, but parts of several tuberculous carcasses have been destroyed after submission

to the Inspector for examination. The carcasses of three sheep which had been submitted for examination were also destroyed. Sixteen rabbits, which were being offered for sale by a Manchester hawkers, were seized by the Inspector. The rabbits were in an advanced stage of decomposition and unfit for food. The Council ordered a prosecution, the defendant pleaded guilty, and a small fine was imposed by the magistrates.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND BAKEHOUSES.

Factories.

There are 55 premises which come under this designation, viz. :

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills	...	30
Brickworks	... ..	1
Ironfounders	... ..	2
Joiners	... ..	3
Wheelwrights and Shoeing Forge	...	1
Colleries	... ..	1
Laundries	... ..	2
Shoemakers	... ..	1
Tinplate Workers	... ..	2
Fustian Cutting	... ..	1
Machinists	... ..	3
Rope Walks	... ..	2
Wheelwrights	... ..	1
Quarries	... ..	2
Printers	... ..	2
Bakers	... ..	1

At the end of the year 1909 ten notices were sent to mills requiring the provision of doors to females' closets. Three of these were complied with. The rest have received attention during the year.

The following figures, ascertained in 1909, and still approximately accurate, shew to what a large extent the working population of the district, both male and female, is employed in the cotton trade :—

	Spinning room.	Cardroom	Other p'rts of mill.	Totals.
EMPLOYEES :—				
Males	2424	399	740	3563
Females	373	1738	670	2781
Totals	2797	2137	1410	6344

The following notices were required during the year :—

Defective closets	...	...	...	...	5
Defective urinal drain	...	...	...	...	1
Defective ventilation of closets	...	...	...	...	1
Limewashing required	...	...	...	...	1

Workshops.

There are 55 premises coming under this designation, viz. :—

Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	9
Underclothing	...	...	...	...	1
Milliners and Dressmakers	...	...	...	...	2
Milliners	...	...	...	...	4
Tailors	...	...	...	...	5
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	5
Cloggers	...	...	...	...	8
Cloggers and Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	3
Joiners	...	...	...	...	5
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	1
Watchmakers	...	...	...	...	3
Brushmakers	...	...	...	...	1
Hosiers...	...	...	...	...	1
Tinplate Works	...	...	...	...	1
Skip Makers	...	...	...	...	2
Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	2
Shoeing Forges	...	...	...	...	2

These have been inspected periodically. No notices have been required in respect of them during the year.

Bakehouses.

There are 22 bakehouses on the register. They have been regularly inspected, and have been found in a clean and satisfactory condition. Limewashing and cleansing has been attended to, and no notices have been required.

SMOKE OBSERVATIONS.

There were 89 smoke observations, each of one half-hour's duration, taken during the year, with the following results, viz. :—

No black smoke	...	...	...	...	44
Under two minutes' black smoke	...	...	...	...	33
Two minutes and under four minutes	...	...	...	...	8
Four minutes and over	...	...	...	...	4

Four legal notices were served during the year on account of excessive emission of black smoke. At one of the mills, where a second offence was committed, the valve which regulates the automatic damper was being repaired when the observation was taken. The Council accepted this as a valid excuse, and a prosecution was not instituted.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT.

The vital statistics are calculated on a mean population of 15,000.

The births numbered 322, of these 151 were males and 171 females. This will give an annual birth-rate of 21·5 (nearly) per each 1,000 of the mean population.

The deaths within the district numbered 192, of these 83 were males and 109 females. This will give an annual death-rate of 12·8 per each 1,000 of the mean population.

The deaths of 32 residents were registered as having occurred outside the district. Of these 16 were males and 16 females. This will give a corrected death-rate of 15 (nearly) per each 1,000 inhabitants.

The deaths of children under one year within the district numbered 47. One death under one year occurred outside the district. This will give an annual death-rate of 149 (nearly) per each 1,000 born.

PHTHISIS.

Phthisis, including the cases that occurred outside the district, caused 10 deaths, giving an annual death-rate of ·6 per each 1,000 of the mean population. There has been nothing done so far in this district in relation to this complaint.

The following table gives the infectious diseases reported throughout the year and their mortality :—

Disease	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Mortality per each 1000 mean population
Scarlet Fever	17	0	0
Diphtheria	17	6	·4
Erysipelas	12	1	·07
Enteric Fever	5	1	·07

The seven principal Zymotic Diseases caused 17 deaths, viz. :—

Measles	2
Whooping Cough	5
Diphtheria	6
Enteric Fever	1
Diarrhœa	3
Total	17

This will give a Zymotic death-rate of 1·1 (nearly) per each 1,000 of the estimated population.

I give you in tabular form the ages at which deaths occurred throughout the year and their causes :—

AGES AT WHICH DEATHS OCCURRED.	NUMBER.
Under 1 year	48
Over 1 year and under 5 years	16
Over 5 years and under 15 years	13
Over 15 years and under 25 years	13
Over 25 years and under 65 years	77
65 years and upwards	57
Total at all ages	224

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF MORTALITY.

NAME OF DISEASE.	NO. OF DEATHS.
Measles	2
Whooping Cough	5
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	6
Croup	1
Enteric Fever	1
Influenza	2
Diarrhœa	3
Enteritis... ..	3
Gastritis... ..	2
Heart Disease	26
Accidents	5
Suicides	3
Erysipelas	1
Phthisis	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	6
Cancer	13
Bronchitis	18
Pneumonia	21
Alcoholism (Cirrhosis of Liver)	4
Premature Birth	14
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	2
All other causes	76
Total from all causes	224

I think I have touched on most points of interest connected with the district, and, in conclusion, I beg to thank you for the encouragement and assistance you have given the Sanitary Inspector and myself in our endeavours to place and maintain the district in a satisfactory condition.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BROOKE, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health, Crompton.

27, Manchester Road, Shaw, February, 1911.

TABLE A.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1910 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate. *	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.					Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1900	15000	347	23·1	80	230	297	19·8					
1901	13500	354	26·4	42	118·6	204	15·2			23	222	17
1902	13500	374	27·7	71	189·8	226	16·7			27	253	18·7
1903	13500	306	22·6	52	169·9	202	14·9			23	225	16·6
1904	13500	311	23	57	183·2	220	16·2			22	242	17·9
1905	13500	306	22·7	34	111·1	174	13			10	184	13·6
1906	13500	311	23	44	141·4	197	14·6			20	217	16
1907	14200	296	20·9	36	121·6	204	14·4			21	225	15·8
1908	14200	336	23·6	51	151·8	203	14·3			22	225	15·8
1909	15000	303	20	34	112·2	190	12·7			28	218	14·5
Averages for years 1900-1909	13940	324·4	23·3	50·1	152·9	211·7	15·18					
1910	15000	322	21·7	47	145·9	192	12·8			32	224	14·9

* Rates in colums 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 2,865.

Total population at all ages, 13,427 ; Number of inhabited houses, 2,976 ; Average number of persons per house, 4·5. At Census of 1901.

I.	II.	III.
Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
NIL	<p>Oldham Infirmary.</p> <p>Union Workhouse, Oldham.</p> <p>Isolation Hospital, Westhulme, Oldham.</p> <p>Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint Isolation Hospital, Cinder Hill.</p> <p>Manchester Royal Infirmary.</p>	NIL.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE B.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1910.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								Total cases re- moved to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65	65 and upw'ds		
Small pox ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup).	17	...	9	8	...	...	...	9
Erysipelas 	12	...	1	...	1	8	2	...	
Scarlet Fever ...	17	...	9	8	...	...	...	7
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	5	...	...	2	1	1	1	1
Relapsing Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals 	51	...	19	18	2	9	3	17	

Isolation Hospital, Name and Situation—Chadderton, Royton, and Crompton Joint for Smallpox only—in Chadderton district. Total available beds, 24. Number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1. Other infectious diseases sent to Oldham Corporation Hospital at Westhulme, by arrangement. About 150 beds.

TABLE C.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1910.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough.. ...	5	2	2	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup...	6	...	3	3	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Fever—							
Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	3	2	...	...	...	1	...
Enteritis... ..	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis... ..	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	...	...	...	3	7	...
Other Tuberculous diseases... ..	6	2	2	...	1	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	13	...	...	...	...	10	3
Bronchitis	18	3	...	...	...	4	11
Pneumonia	21	6	4	2	3	3	3
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism }	4	...	...	...	...	4	...
Cirrhosis of liver }							
Venereal diseases.. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	14	14	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Heart diseases	26	1	...	2	1	15	7
Accidents	5	...	1	1	...	3	...
Suicides	3	...	...	...	...	3	...
All other causes	76	15	1	2	3	24	31
All causes	224	48	16	13	13	77	57

TABLE D.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1910.

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER
ONE YEAR OF AGE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under one year
ALL CAUSES—																	
Certified	15	2	1	3	21	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	48
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases—																	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Diarrhœal Diseases—																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases—																	
Premature Birth	10	2	1	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Congenital Defects	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculous Diseases—																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tubercul's diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Other Causes—																	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not tub'rcul's) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	6
Suffocation, overlying	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	15	2	1	3	21	3	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	48

Population (estimated to middle of 1910), 15,000. Births in the year, legitimate, 313; illegitimate, 9. Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 48; illegitimate infants, 0. Deaths from all causes at all Ages, 48.